

BURLINGTON

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 12.

WING NOMINATIONS.



FOR GOVERNOR.

SILAS H. JENISON.

For Lieut. Governor,

DAVID M. CAMP.

For Treasurer,

HENRY F. JAMES.

SENATORS FOR CHITTENDEN COUNTY
JOSEPH CLARK,
JOSEPH MARSH.

4TH OF JULY.

Agreeable to previous arrangements this ever-memorable anniversary was celebrated by the inhabitants of this and the neighboring towns with suitable demonstrations of joy and festivity; and if we may credit the concurrent testimony of all who participated, the satisfaction was universal. A fine shower the evening previous had prepared our streets for the occasion, and amid the roar of cannon and the chime of bells a happy community awoke to the glorious realization that the 63d anniversary of the nation's birth day still found them free, independent and happy. At an early hour our town was filled with men women and children—in coaches, in carts, and on horseback—singly, and in pairs—all bent on the enjoyment of a day of real independence. We know not when we have witnessed so much of the paraphernalia of an old-fashioned "high day." Tin peddlars, street musicians, dancing dogs, and other "kickshaws" were to be met at every corner. Each had his merry audience, received his share of applause, and doubtless pocketed a sprinkling of the "small change."

At nine o'clock the Sunday School children, to the number of several hundred, assembled at the Methodist Chapel, where they were addressed by the Rev. Mr. Converse, in a very happy strain. Adapting himself to the capacity of his audience, he gave a brief history of the discovery of this continent, its first settlement, the causes of the revolution, its results, and an explanation of the reasons for the days observance; while he endeavored to impress upon them the importance of being honest, intelligent and upright, for they too would soon be called to take active part in the great drama, in which they now formed but a minor, though not uninteresting feature. The subject was at once interesting and instructive, and the interest with which it was listened to by the little juveniles, but clearly proved it was not altogether in vain. At the conclusion of the exercises, the children, accompanied by their teachers and parents formed in procession, and escorted by the band, marched to the Court House, where they were regaled with cakes, lemonade, and other suitable refreshments.

At eleven o'clock the grand procession formed on the square, under the direction of Col. Thomas, assisted by some thirty young men on horseback, as deputy marshals, who, dressed in dark coats and white pantaloons, made a fine appearance, and rendered very acceptable service. The "old soldiers," in a barouche, were placed in front, next the committee of arrangements, strangers of distinction, and citizens generally. In this order the procession marched up Main-street, thence to the Academy, where it received the officers and students of the College and a platoon of lads from Mr. Eastman's school—thence down Pearl and St. Paul streets, into Church-st. where it was joined by an interesting group of ladies from Miss Green's Seminary, and proceeded to the Brick Church, cheered by a merry peal of bells, and the discharge of artillery from the battery. The effect was fine. Indeed we have seldom witnessed a more stirring scene. The services at the church were as follows:—voluntary on the organ—national air, by the band—reading of the Declaration of Independence, by C. Adams, Esq.—music, by the choir—prayer, by President Wheeler—anthem from the choir—Oration, by Rev. G. G. Ingersoll. Of the oration it is not our purpose here to speak particularly, nor shall we attempt an analysis, as we understand it is soon to be published. It was wholesome in its doctrine, stern in morality, and elevated in sentiment. The bare name of its author in connection with an occasion of this kind was sufficient to excite the highest anticipations; and in the present instance we have the satisfaction of knowing that no one was disappointed. For seventy-two minutes he held a wrapt and admiring audience literally hanging upon his lips—

a living example of the magic power of truth eloquent.

The exercises at the church concluded, the company repaired to the several Hotels, where bountiful tables had been spread for the occasion. This part of the celebration was designedly informal. Each individual went where preference or accident led him, and each table made its own arrangements. Those who wanted wine called for it, and those who preferred cold water, were not required to pay for wine which others drank. There were of course no set toasts, but quite a number of volunteers at each table, of which we have collected the following.

At Howard's—Charles Adams, Esq. presiding—

The day we celebrate—It proclaimed a new principle, the right and power of self-government, and calls on all who love the name of republicanism to carry the principle out in practice.

The Heroes of the Revolution. They acted upon the principles they professed. Let us do the same.

The United States. Its government is founded on the perfectibility of man, and we best show our fealty to the government in the perfection of ourselves.

By J. I. CUTLER. The State of Vermont. It sought to join the Union as a matter of principle. Let us show our principles by defending the Union.

By J. N. POMEROY. Love of country—evinced by love of truth, of law, and of order.

By T. F. STRONG. The State Government, and the U. S. Government. Let us not fall into the error of making the State subsidiary to the general government. The proposition should be rejected, and the state have the first place in our interest and affections.

By WYLLIS LYMAN. True Patriotism—An enlargement of private virtue—an emanation from that Godlike principle, the spirit of universal benevolence.

By H. B. STACY. The Plough, the Spindle, and the Pen—honored rivals, in furnishing plentiful harvests, fine fabrics, and salutary sentiments.

By C. RUSSELL. Political prejudice—fast wearing off. May the anniversary of the 4th of July 1840 find us entirely without it.

By C. ADAMS. The Naturalization Law. The benevolence that invites the oppressed of other nations to our shores, will be best shown by greater caution in admitting them to participate in the elective franchise.

By PRESIDENT WHEELER. The Institutions of our Country. They are rendered most perfect by the practical influence of religion and science in the affairs of the government.

By BISHOP HOPKINS. Great Britain and the United States. They have both one aim, the prosperity of the people; and let the rivalry between them be, to see which will most effectually secure the object.

By H. B. STACY. Mechanics—party spirit and ardent spirit have been enough of their earnings; a better spirit is now teaching us that knowledge, temperance, and virtue, are true power.

AMERICAN HOTEL.

Hon. Heman Lowry presided, assisted by Geo. A. Allen Esq.

By HEMAN LOWRY. Our Republican Institutions—founded by the wisdom and patriotism of our forefathers, they can only be perpetuated by the virtue, intelligence, and vigilance of the people.

By COL. HYDE. The farmers, mechanics and manufacturers of every country—the only legitimate regulators of the currency.

By GUY CATLIN. May the electric spark which kindled the fire on the altar of Freedom, on the 4th of July '76, be extended to all the nations of the earth, and never be extinguished while the earth bears a plant or the sea rolls a wave.

By G. A. ALLEN. The Hon. C. P. Van Ness—The able Jurist and Statesman, the honorable gentleman, the kind and generous neighbor, the warm hearted friend, we meet him at this national festival with feelings of the highest respect and heart felt satisfaction.

To which Mr. Van Ness replied—Gentlemen: I feel extremely obliged for the honorable notice just taken of me, and particularly for the manner in which it has been done.

One of the last occasions upon which I had the pleasure of meeting with many of my friends previous to my departure from this country, was at a celebration of the 4th of July. One of the first upon which it has been my fortune to meet many of them since my return, is at a like celebration. The former was attended exclusively by persons who professed the same political sentiments which I entertained. At this time our assemblage is composed of gentlemen of different political opinions; and I rejoice that it is so. I can sincerely assure you that it is altogether more gratifying to my feelings to renew my intercourse with my old friends and acquaintances independently of all party considerations. And whatever may heretofore have taken place between any individual and myself, there is none whom I can not now meet with kind feelings; none whom I can not meet as a friend, provided he be so disposed.

I do not intend, gentlemen, to make any remarks in relation to the anniversary we are celebrating, since after the elegant and appropriate oration which we have all heard, this can neither be expected nor desired. I will conclude, therefore, by proposing a toast, though I have been in part anticipated by a gentleman near me. As there is, however, some difference, if not in the principle itself, at least in the object and extent of its application, I will not withhold the sentiment I designed to express.

The fire that was kindled on the 4th of July 1776; may it continue unextinguished and unquenchable, until, in due time, it shall have consumed the last cord by which this continent is subjected to foreign domination.

The United States government. A government of laws emanating from the people, the supremacy of which must be strictly respected, and maintained, or anarchy with all its horrors will necessarily take place.

FRANLIN HOTEL.

Col. Thomas in the chair, assisted by Wm. Noble, Jno. Bradley, Garrod Burnett, Carlos Baxter, Hyman Lane and Morton Cole, as Vice Presidents.

By Col. Thomas—The day we celebrate, By John Bradley—The Patriots of the Revolution.

By Garrod Burnett—The memory of George Washington. By Wm. Noble—The Hon. C. P. Van Ness.

By Carlos Baxter—Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures, the only "holy alliance" we acknowledge.

By Hyman Lane—The Orator of the day.

By Mr. Taber—The Marshal of the day. By Dana Winslow—The spirit in which we celebrate the day—free from the trammels of party.

By John Bradley—The Governor of Vermont.

By Col. Glenn—The Burlington Band.

By Morton Cole—The Female Seminary.

By A. B. Lowry—Our worthy host—of all Bishops give us Benjamin Bishop.

By Carlos Baxter—The 4th of July, free and independent—may it always find us so.

By E. J. Stinson—The ladies of Burlington; may we never want "their hair for bow-strings" to animate us to preserve and hand down to posterity the liberties bequeathed to us by our forefathers.

By Col. Thomas—The President of the United States.

Several other sentiments were proposed, of which we could get no copy.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

A numerous party assembled at Hart's Exchange Hotel, and with the committee and marshals assigned to the house, filled two large tables. The Hon. Heman Allen, presided, assisted by Nathan B. Hannell, Wm. A. Griswold and J. Arthur, Esq's as Vice Presidents—at this place the following toasts were drank.

By H. Allen—The day—may the spirit which animated it, animate every American, to the end of time.

By the Committee—The surviving Patriots of the Revolution.

By T. Follett—The President, and Vice President of the United States.

By Gen. Arthur—The Governor and State of Vermont.

By the Committee—Our Government—Based on the wisdom of the people, delegated by their free and unbiased suffrages to our Legislators their power for limited and short periods to be cherished solely for the security of the citizen, in his person, in his liberty, and in his property.

By Alex. Lee—American Independence, may the present and rising generation ever keep in mind its cost, and worth.

By the Committee—Washington—Let us reverence his memory by imitating his virtues. (Drunk standing.)

By N. B. Hannell—Our Country—Amid the Nations of the East, her political institutions stand unrivalled in the security, freedom and equal rights they give to its citizens.

By the Committee—Agriculture Commerce and Manufactures, mutual supports to each other—the ground work of our wealth and independence.

The late Chief Justice Marshall—no less admired for his moral integrity in private life, than for his eminent learning and abilities in public stations—as an expounder of the constitution and laws of the land, he has given stability and strength to the government of the Union.

By Dr. Heinberg—Universal Liberty—may that Almighty Being who has loosened the chains of despotism in this country, soon remember all the other nations of the globe.

By the Committee—Patriotism, not confined to the East, West, North or South, but embracing our whole country.

By Wm. A. Griswold—Gen. Winfield Scott—The pacificator soldier and statesman.

By Col. Lee—The Green Mountain Boys of Vermont the foremost in the cause of Liberty, they will be the last to abandon it.

By the Committee—The great essentials of a Free Republican Government—mild Laws, but those rigidly executed.

By—Hon. C. P. Van Ness—Executing public trust, with fidelity, and in private life the civilian and gentleman.

The Elective franchise.—Exercised with integrity, a certain security for the stability of our free institutions.

By James Morse—The working men of America.

By John Van Sicken, Jr.—The Birth day of the nation, which we unitedly celebrate.—May we ever be found worthy the privileges we enjoy, by a readiness to unite in defence of our Republic, from whatever quarter it may be assailed.

By Mr. Spear—May the spirit of liberty which animated our fore fathers be handed down from generation to generation.

By Mr. T. Wait—The Orator of the day—distinguished for his learning—Patriotism and the Christian virtues.

By Wm. F. Griswold—Lafayette—Although he early left the country of his adoption, and his spirit has gone up from the land of his fathers, his memory will brighten with each anniversary of our national independence.

By the Committee—The mothers of the Revolution and their descendants.

By Harrison Warner—The United States—May foreign equals never be able to blow them assunder.

America—The Universal life boat—may her sails never be caught a back, but ever stand full with a strong and leading breeze.

By Dr. Heinberg—The University of Vermont—May it ever enjoy its high standing.

Virtue and Science—May they ever be the fountain of Republicanism.

Our Host—His fish, flesh, fowl and good cheer, cannot be surpassed, even at the court end of the town.

The tables at all the hotels were well

filled, and the guests bore ample testimony of entire satisfaction with the fare. Among other rarities of the season, we noticed that each table was supplied with a fine dish of fresh salmon, only forty eight hours from Quebec—forwarded by our old friend Don little of the Exchange Coffee House, Montreal, to Col. Thomas, specially for the occasion. These landlords know how to do a civil thing.

Among the minor displays of the afternoon, we were particularly pleased with the appearance of the Volunteer Engine Company. This is a fine body of vigorous enterprising young men, well disciplined and handsomely uniformed; and the dexterity with which they illustrated their cold-water propensities, attracted much attention.

At six o'clock a large number of citizens repaired to the wharf to receive and welcome a party of military from Plattsburgh, consisting of regular officers of the garrison and the field and staff officers of the 42d regiment of N. Y. militia, accompanied by a band of music. They were escorted to the American, where they were introduced and exchanged salutations with our citizens, and partook of refreshments. After spending an hour or two among us, they were again escorted to the boat, and embarked amid the cheers of the multitude. Seldom have we seen finer appearing or more gentlemanly set of military men together, and we speak but the general voice in saying that their friendly visit has left the most favorable impression upon the minds of our citizens generally.

The display of steam boats and other craft in the harbor was very fine, and added an interesting feature to the day's amusements. Our steamboat Captains are entitled to much credit.

In the evening there was a handsome display of fire-works in the Park, and, to wind off, about ten o'clock, Mr. Searl sent up a very handsome Balloon. It was handsomely illuminated, and decorated with serpents, rockets, &c. which, some two miles up, shot off in their eccentric courses with fine effect. As the aerial bark winged its airy flight up, up, up, how slight an exercise of imagination did it require to anticipate the errand it might bear to the upper heavens! and if it be permitted the spirit of a Hancock or an Adams to stoop from their high places and take cognizance of the affairs of men, O what a thrill of joy to know that the day by their ordained is still observed, in its original spirit. On, my little Ariel, on! Tell them that the day they consecrated is still "a glorious, an immortal day—we their children honor it—celebrate with thanks—giving, with festivity, with bonfires and illuminations. And on its annual return, often as we name their names, do we shed our tears, copious, gushing tears, "not of subjection and slavery, not of agony and distress, but of exaltation, of gratitude, and of joy."

FIRES & FACTS.

One year ago last May, the Roman Catholic Chapel, near this village, was destroyed by fire. Neither the person nor the motives of the incendiary have ever been discovered. In the absence of all known causes, it was natural for the sufferers under the education they had received, to suspect that some opponent of their religion was concerned in the transaction. But in the facts of the case, there was no ground for any such suspicions. There were no sectarian excitement or jealousies; no local or temporary reasons then existing on which to ground any suspicion that the protestant community, or that protestant individuals, as such, had anything to do with the destruction of that building. But it is known and admitted even by the Catholics themselves, that there were, at that time, strong feelings of animosity existing between two different sorts of people among themselves, and that these excited feelings had some reference to the chapel that was destroyed.

But whoever was the agent of that destruction, the fact of its being destroyed by a villainous incendiary, was an alarming omen and was lamented alike by the whole community. For here the broad principle is held by all, that all denominations shall be entitled to equal privileges and protection from the law. Accordingly a general meeting of our citizens was immediately called at the Court House;—measures were adopted and a committee was appointed to ferret out, if possible, the incendiary. The funds were subscribed by protestants, and a reward of \$300 was offered for his apprehension. One or two or more suspected persons were taken up and examined. All this was done by protestants. It is a fact which was noticed and talked of at the time, that the Roman Catholics gave themselves but little trouble about the matter.

Time passed on. In the month of October, the Green Mountain House was burnt. That this was set on fire there has never been much doubt; but by whom, has not been ascertained. This establishment was burnt on Saturday night a little past the middle of the night.

Again, in October the outbuildings of the American Hotel were destroyed by fire. This occurred between eleven and twelve o'clock on Sabbath night. How this fire was kindled is not yet known.

The burning of the Champlain Hotel and the Glass Factory buildings are accounted for by accident. These were burnt in the day time, when four fifths of all the accidental fires in the country occur.

In December, the Block Factory and Salsent Factory at Falls were destroyed, in a manner wholly unaccountable so the ground of accident.

No one of the hands or proprietors, nor other persons who knew the circumstances, ever have believed that the Block Factory took fire by accident. It has been said that fire had sometimes been produced about the gudgeons of the power wheel. But admitting all this, one fact is certain, viz: that the fire in the Block Factory kindled and was burning when first discovered, in entirely another part of the building, where it could not have taken from the gudgeon nor directly from the stoves or furnace. The superintendent of the establishment and others acquainted with the circumstances and position of things averted at the time and do still aver, that it was hardly within the range of possibilities, that the fire could have taken accidentally, when and where it did.

After a short space, we were again aroused from our slumbers, on Saturday night by the cry of fire. The fire was in flames and was completely destroyed. That this fire was kindled by an incendiary has never, we believe, been gravely questioned. There is only the possibility of its being otherwise.

Again, recently, our village and town have been aroused by another awful conflagration, kindled on Saturday night—by a villainous incendiary. Of this fact there is not the possibility of a doubt. There had been no fire in the White Church, lately burnt, for more than three weeks—there were no matches and no igniting materials kept in the building. The windows were fastened down, the doors were locked and bolted, and one found broken open after the fire commenced. But what gives demonstration to the fact, is, that the fire was kindled inside the belfry, high up where fire is never carried,—just in that place and among unpainted and unplastered materials, where a fire could most easily be kindled, and where its extinction would be most difficult.

Here then we have in the space of a few months, the destruction of a large number of public buildings, and of a vast amount of property under the following circumstances.

1. In most of these buildings, there was no fire kept, at or near the time, when they were burnt.

2. In those in which fire was kept, the flames in every instance were first discovered in a part where there was the least probability of danger and where it could scarcely be supposed possible they should take from fires lawfully kept in them.

3. It is unaccountable that we should have had more fires in one year, following each other at regular intervals—than we have had during the preceding ten or twenty years, and that each successive fire, should happen just at the time, when the alarm and excitement created by the preceding one, had died away.

4. All these fires, with two exceptions, occurred on Saturday night, and almost upon the same hour of the night. They did not happen, some at 8—9 and 10 o'clock, and some at 5 or 6 o'clock in the morning but almost all occurred in that portion of the night when it is supposed that our citizens were most universally and soundly asleep. Here is a succession of fires on Saturday night. This is the time when loafers, drunkards and other vile characters, who live from hand to mouth—receive their wages and visit the grog-shops and have their spree and frolic. This is the time, and these the circumstances, in which malice, previously existing, is stimulated and rendered bold and daring by intoxication, and by the influence of vile companions.

5. Moreover, recent developments have shown to the satisfaction of all, that threats and wishes, and hopes, &c. for the events which have happened were thrown out by gangs and by individuals, in anticipation, and such threats are still made.

But the community is at length awake. Let every citizen and every friend of law and order, follow up the measures that have been begun, to ferret out the incendiaries and bring down the whole majesty and vengeance of the law upon them. Let certain characters be watched to see that they do not runaway. Let our magistrates awake, and let those who will not act, or who seek to hide and shelter crime, be turned out, and let honest and true men be put in their places. Let our farmers, mechanics and manufacturers, take the ground which they must soon take—that they will not trust, nor patronize, nor employ, the known vile or even suspicious characters. Then may we be purified and dwell in safety.

WE learn that the Rev. JOSEPH TRACY, of Boston will deliver the annual address before the Society for Religious Inquiry, at the approaching commencement, and that Professor Lewis, of New York, will address the Literary Societies.

THE Loco Focos met at Williston on Tuesday, and renominated their old ticket for Senators. Some wag has put a story in circulation that Judge Chittenden has declined! Truman Chittenden decline an office! That's a good one.

PENSIONS.

We learn that the old agencies for paying pensions in this state have been discontinued, and Augustine Clark, of Montpelier, appointed general agent. This is certainly a very singular procedure, and under any other administration would have excited some surprise.

From the New York Times.

GOVERNMENT SPECULATORS.

During the administration of General Jackson, and while Mr. B. F. Butler was Attorney General, a most magnificent company was formed at Washington, for the purpose of speculating in government lands. The capital was millions, and we have no doubt, exceeded the original capital invested by the Holland company in the western part of our State, called the Holland purchase. Upon so large a scale was this company formed, that it is said its expenses annually, in salaries, for agents and officers, exceed the expenses of many of our State governments. Articles of association were prepared by, or under the

supervision of, the Attorney General. The company was called "THE NORTH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY." Mr. Charles Butler, the brother of the Attorney General, was made President, with an ample salary. Mr. SILAS WRIGHT, United States Senator, was a heavy shareholder; BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, the cabinet minister of General Jackson, was a heavy shareholder; EDWIN CROWELL, State printer, was a heavy shareholder; most, if not all of the ALBANY REGENCY, were heavy shareholders. Several GOVERNMENT OFFICERS at the east were heavy shareholders. Conspicuous localities throughout the Union, and bank officers and directors almost innumerable were shareholders. The business of the company was not confined to any State or section of country. The whole Union was the field of its operations.

We are not of the number of those who unite in general condemnation of all speculations or speculators. Speculations are commendable when they require great enterprise, exhibit great skill and industry; and while they enrich the speculator, advance the interests of the public, and do no injustice to individuals. Very different, however, are the objects of the monopolizing company of land speculators. They advance no interests but their own. They buy, not to cultivate and improve the land, but merely to extort from the actual settler a profit. They do indeed live by the sweat of the poor man's brow.

We can well imagine that a man of a nice sense of propriety, holding the office of Attorney General of the United States, and one of the guardians of the public domain, the legal adviser in all questions of law that may arise in the sale of land, might find his situation somewhat delicate from being at the same time a member of a land company, directly and indirectly engaged in the purchase of Government lands. Whether Mr. Butler felt that his situation as Attorney General and land speculator, was somewhat like being seller and buyer at the same time, and for that reason determined, for the present, to leave to his brother and his political associates the spoils by speculation, while he held on to the spoils of office—or whether the claim of Col. Baubien, to certain lands in Chicago, in some way conflicting with the interest of the North American Land Company, rendered it necessary for him to get rid of his stock, that his opinions as Attorney General might appear to be disinterested, we will not undertake to decide.

For some cause, Mr. Attorney General Butler thought it best to dissolve the ties between himself and this land speculating company. He therefore wished to "call out and realize." So pressing was the necessity, that his brother, as president of the company, was obliged to buy the Attorney General's stock for the company; so that the company became a shareholder itself with the individuals composing it! The price paid by the President Charles Butler, to the Attorney General, B. F. Butler, was said to be an advance of twenty-five per cent upon the original subscription. It was also said that the eastern stockholders found much fault with this transaction. Perhaps the reader may discover some explanation of this matter, in the following articles:—

From the Madisonian.

VAN BUREN SPECULATORS.—It appears from intimations in several quarters, that sundry of the Government officers, including the highest in rank and members of the Cabinet, have been, or are somewhat extensively concerned in land speculations. The precise extent we do not undertake to define; but they seem to be of a character worthy to be regarded as of a demoralizing and venious tendency. Such speculations have been complained of against the people. But if the practice is reprehensible in private citizens, how much more so is it in high officers of the Government? We have seen the distresses of 1836—7, attributed by the President in his messages, and by his partisans in all their writings and addresses, to the mania of speculation, and arguments attempted to be deduced from the circumstance to advance favorite measures. But did the honest people of the country suspect while the public magistrates were warning citizens of the evils of speculation, that those very exemplary magistrates and officers were themselves deeply and extensively embracing the "evil" they so gravely denounced? That they were dissuading others from speculation in order that they might have wider scope and greater profits for themselves?

We cannot put our fingers positively upon the speculations that have been alluded to. But we know so much of circumstances going to prove them, that nothing but the most direct and positive testimony could shake our belief upon the subject.

We are not alone in our knowledge, nor in our belief. The Springfield, Illinois Journal, for example, intimates that the great opposition of Attorney General Butler to the confirmation of the Baubien claim at Chicago, was because of his own interest in another large tract adjoining the town, the value of which would be greatly enhanced if this claim was kept out of market.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

DEVELOPMENTS.—Our readers will remember that the Baubien claim case was lately decided in favor of the United States by the Supreme Court. The matter in dispute was a piece of land in Chicago, which has now become extremely valuable. Almost as soon as the opinion of the court was rendered, the Secretary of war directed the land to be sold, and on such condition as rendered fair competition next to impossible. The order for a peremptory sale created no little excitement at Chicago, and the Common Council of that city addressed a letter to the Secretary, requesting him to postpone the sale, and also if our memory serves us, to make some alteration in the conditions. In reply, the Secretary says important and imperative causes compel him to persist in the sale, but does not deign to state what those reasons are. The reader, however, can form a guess as to their character by the following which we cut from the Chicago American.

"It can be proved that, within a few days past in this city, a gentleman in the employment and confidence of the Government, and whose situation enables him to know, informed another gentleman, in